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ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.
(FOR THE COUNTRY)

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Marriage Notices and Obituaries, exceeding five lines, will be charged for.
All communications of a personal character, will be charged for.
All communications must be accompanied by the names of the authors, and rejected communications cannot be returned.

CITY ITEMS.

REMOVAL.—S. DEALHAM has removed to his new and elegantly fitted up store, No. 108, KING STREET, (formerly occupied by Schoeller & Bro.) one door above the old stand, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and the public generally. feb 14—2awtf

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
S. DEALHAM,
108, King street, is selling off his immense stock of Overcoats, Beaver Suits and Capes at cost. feb 23—2awtf

At BLOCHBERG'S, corner King and Fairfax sts., you will find the largest stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING in the city, which will be sold without regard to cost to make room for Spring Goods. feb 6—1f

The new style of imported sets of pendant garnets, fuchsia, brilliant and jet sets just received by Mr. Prigg, at the One Dollar Jewelry Store, 438, Pennsylvania avenue, three doors from 421 street, Washington, D. C., are exceedingly beautiful in design, and are well worthy the attention of ladies of taste. Mr. Prigg has also an extensive assortment of plated forks and spoons, that should be seen by persons contemplating housekeeping. The prices of these articles are so extremely low, and the goods themselves are so desirable, that it gives us pleasure specially to direct them to the attention of our readers. jan 14—1f

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.—The subscribers offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, 200 TONS OF DOUBLE REFINED POTASH, of the Lodi Manufacturing Co., made from the purest salt, black, of the finest quality, and New York city, for which the Company have exclusive contract. Price only.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER TON.
Freight and charges from New York added. Warranted by the Company to be equal weight for weight to any high priced superphosphate in market. The results on Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Grain have been astonishing the past season. It matures the crop from ten days to two weeks earlier, and doubles the crop. Pamphlet, with certificates of hundreds of well-known planters and farmers, and every information, sent free to any one applying by letter or otherwise to
HOOE & WEDDERBURN, Alex., Va.
or to the Lodi Manufg. Co., New York.
jan 24—2m

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT.
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.
If allowed to continue, it will lead to Lung, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, with all the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success. Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. feb 24—604m

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up this medicine in a bottle for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its medical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from teething and exhaustion, relief will be found in 15 or 20 minutes after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using accompany each bottle.

Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are imitations.
Sold by druggists throughout the world. Price, only 35 cts. per bottle.
Offices—215, Fulton street, New York.
205, High Holborn, London, Eng.
441, St. Paul st., Montreal, Canada.
at 26—606m

EXHIBITION.

On MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, on Washington street, (Rev. Mr. Wheeler's) Mr. BARNETT will repeat his highly interesting

DISSOLVING VIEWS,
of scenes in the HOLY LAND; for the BENEFIT OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL.
These views, illustrating as they do, the Holy Scriptures, and presenting to the sight scenes rendered familiar by frequent mention in the Bible have everywhere excited great interest. The exhibition will be interspersed with suitable songs by the children of the School. Parents and children of other schools are invited to be present.
Doors open at 7 p. m.; exercises commence at half past seven.
Prices of Admission: Children, 10 cts; Adults, 15 cts.
Tickets to be had at Wm. Berkley's, Davy & Harmon's, and of the children. feb 21—2t

ESTABLISHED 1823.
STEPHEN A. GREEN, JAS. E. GREEN,
GREEN & BRO.,
Manufacturers of
PARLOR, DINING ROOM,
CHAMBER, HALL, OFFICE,
SCHOOL and CHURCH
FURNITURE,
Corner of Prince and Fairfax sts.,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Furniture at wholesale and retail.
Also dealers in Cabinet-Makers' and Upholsterers' Materials.
Tucker's and Wright's celebrated SPRING BEDS always on hand. feb 21—1y

GERMAN SCHOOL.
The German School has now been organized, and parents and guardians desirous of entering their children can obtain all the necessary information from JOSEPH BRAGER, No. 12, King street; or A. ROSENTHAL, No. 98, King street; or J. COHN, Cameron street. feb 21—10c

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24.

THE STANTON AFFAIR.

On Friday the President appointed Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, to be Secretary of War *ad interim*. At the same time that he ordered General Thomas to assume this position, he furnished him with an order to the following effect, of which, it seems, a copy was handed to the individual thereby affected:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, February 21, 1868.

"SIR: By virtue of power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication.

"You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

"ANDREW JOHNSON, President.
"To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Washington, D. C."

It appears that General Thomas, on receiving his appointment, proceeded at once to the discharge of his duties. He went to the room lately occupied by Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, and exhibited to him his own letter of appointment, and the order dismissing Mr. Stanton from office. Mr. Stanton, upon reading these documents, asked for time to remove his private papers, which was courteously granted to him by General Thomas.

In the course of the morning the President sent a written message to the Senate, informing that body that under the Constitution and laws of the United States he had in August last suspended Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and had now by the same authority removed him from office, and had appointed General Thomas to fill the position. The Senate very soon after the receipt of this message laid aside its regular order of business, viz: Mr. Trumbull's bill to modify the reconstruction laws—and went into executive session, to consider the subject mentioned in the President's message. After a very excited debate, which lasted until a late hour in the evening, and many different propositions, some of them very violent in their character, the following resolution was passed by very nearly a party vote, being a substitute offered by Mr. Wilson for a resolution proposed Mr. Edmunds.

"Whereas the Senate has received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and had designated the Adjutant General of the army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*; therefore

"Resolved by the Senate of the United States That, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has not the power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office."

At the same time, Mr. Stanton was making his appeal to the House of Representatives, hoping probably to evoke the impeachment scheme, already twice barred with the honors of war. The following is his letter to Mr. Colfax, enclosing a copy of the order by which he was dismissed from office, just handed to him by General Thomas:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, February 21, 1868.
"SIR: General Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives. Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War."

"Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives."

On motion of Mr. Washburne, this correspondence was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. Mr. Washburne kindly remarking that it was "competent committee." The committee was granted "authority to report at once." Subsequently, the House decided to adjourn over until Monday. Mr. Butler as signing as a reason that they had now "two signing of War—one by law and one by usurpation." Mr. Corvode, not to be outdone, offered a resolution to the effect that the President be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and this, after occasioning some merriment, was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.—*Nat. Int.*

On Friday night, a warrant, under the tenure of office bill, was issued by Chief Justice Carter for the arrest of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, and it was placed in the hands of Marshal Gooding on Saturday morning. He proceeded to the residence of Gen. Thomas, and informed the General of the object of the visit. Gen. Thomas immediately prepared to accompany the officers, not taking time to finish his breakfast, at which he was engaged when the Marshal arrived. He was at once taken to the Marshal's office, where Judge Cartter had arrived. The office, where Judge Cartter had arrived, was later filled for his appearance on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock in the sum of \$5,000. The arrest was managed very quietly, and but very few persons knew of the affair.

Gen. Thomas, took the matter quite philosophically, donned his test uniform coat, and proceeded with Marshal Gooding on foot to the City Hall. As they passed the telegraph office a dispatch was sent to Mr. Stanton, informing him that the arrest, had been made. [As there seems to be some confusion of names in the public mind, it may be well to say in this connection that Gen. Lorenzo Thomas was during the war Adjutant General, and in March, 1862, was dispatched to the Southwest, to organize regiments of colored troops. The officer of the same name, who figured so prominently at Chattanooga, Nashville, and other points at the West, and since the war has been in command in Tennessee, is General George H. Thomas.]

The bail of \$5,000 was furnished by Messrs. George R. Hall, (coachmaker,) and Elias A. Eliason, (tanner,) of Georgetown.

It is understood that Mr. Carpenter, esq., of Wisconsin, will appear for Mr. Stanton.
Gen. Thomas left the court house about half past ten o'clock, and with his counsel, R. T. Merrick, and Jos. H. Bradley, Sr., proceeded to the office of Mr. Bradley, where he remained about fifteen minutes, and accompanied by Col. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, he then proceeded to the Attorney General's office, where he remained about five minutes, and then went to the President's House.

After a short interview with the President General Thomas went to the War Department, but his room was locked and the key in the custody of Mr. Stanton. Gen. T. then went to the office of Mr. Stanton, where some eight or ten members and Senators were assembled.

At fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock, Gen. Grant and Gen. Dent entered the building, and proceeded to the room of Mr. Stanton. Shortly afterwards Gen. O. Howard entered and went to Mr. Stanton's room, but remained only a short time. Gen. Grant and General Dent also withdrew after a few minutes conversation with Mr. Stanton.

The War Department being closed that day no one was admitted but Senators and Members. A sentinel kept guard at each of the doors, while at the main entrance on 17th street two lieutenants and a number of messengers were on guard and refused admission to all. A number of persons called to see officers on duty in the building, and were admitted upon sending in their cards.

Shortly after the arrival of Gen. Thomas several gentlemen sent cards to him, but messengers were unable to reach him in Mr. Stanton's room.

Mr. R. T. Merrick called at the Department about twelve o'clock for the purpose of delivering certain papers to General Thomas, but the messenger with Mr. Merrick's card was refused admission to Mr. Stanton's room, and immediately thereafter an order was given that no one be admitted, and all cards be sent to Mr. Stanton.

Col. Wm. G. Moore, Private Secretary to the President, next called to see Gen. Thomas, but was refused admission.

Gen. Thomas remained in Mr. Stanton's room until half past twelve, when he withdrew and left the building.

During the interview Mr. Stanton notified General Thomas that he refused to give up the office of Secretary of War; that he would not obey the authority of General T. as Secretary, and had instructed all employees of the Department not to acknowledge or to recognize him (General T.) as Secretary.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Stevens came in the House hall at 2 p. m., and got the floor to report on the matter of impeachment.

The greatest excitement was at once manifested in the crowded galleries. The speaker warned the spectators that any violation of the rules by applause or otherwise would call for punishment.

At five minutes past 2 p. m., Mr. Stevens rose, amid profound silence, and made the following report from the Committee on Reconstruction:

"That, in addition to the papers referred to the committee, the committee find that the President on the 21st day of February, 1868, signed and ordered a commission or letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas directing and authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and to take possession of the books, records, papers and other public property in the War Department, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, February 21, 1868.—SIR: The Honorable Edwin M. Stanton having been removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property entrusted to his charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
To Brevet Major Gen'l Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Official copy respectfully furnished to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

(Signed) L. THOMAS,
Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

Upon the evidence collected by the committee, which is heretofore presented, and in virtue of the powers with which they have been invested by the House, they are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

(Signed) Thaddeus Stevens, Geo. S. Boutwell, John A. Bingham, C. T. Hurlbut, John T. Farnsworth, E. F. Beaman, H. E. Payne.

"Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors."

Mr. Stevens appeared anxious to bring the matter to a vote at once, declaring that he desired no discussion. Mr. Brooks, of New York, made a very able and impressive speech in opposition to this programme of revolution. He was followed by Messrs. Spaulding, Bingham, and Farnsworth, in speeches arraigning the President, but lacking everything that resembled argument, or a reasonable appeal to the judgment of men. The House agreed, finally, that the vote should be taken to day, thus giving two days consideration to the whole matter.

There were present at Secretary Stanton's office on Saturday morning Representatives Morehead and Kelley, from Pennsylvania; Van Horn and Van Wyck, of New York; Dodge, of Iowa; Ames, of Massachusetts; Messrs. Freeman Clark, of New York, and ex-member Columbus Delano, of Ohio.

About 11.30 a. m., General Lorenzo Thomas, having just been released on bail by Judge Cartter, presented himself at the door of the Department and told Mr. Stanton that he would like to see him. Mr. Stanton told him to proceed with anything he had to say. General Thomas remarked he had come to discharge his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States. Mr. Stanton replied that he could do no such thing, and ordered him to his room to perform his duties as Adjutant General. General Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, and he intended to do it. Mr. Stanton again replied he should not, and again ordered him to his own room, and denied the power of the President to make any such order. Gen. Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President, and not obey the orders of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton remarked, "As Secretary of War I ordered you to repair to your own place as Adjutant General." Gen. Thomas—"I shall not do so." Mr. Stanton said, "Then you may stay there as long as you please, if the President orders you, but you cannot act as Secretary of War." Gen. Thomas—"I shall act as Secretary of War."

Gen. Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being Gen. Shriver's room, Mr. Stanton immediately following him. After some conversation Mr. Stanton said, "Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders?"
Gen. Thomas—"I do, sir. I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all business of the War Department."

As this juncture Gen. Grant and Aid came in. Gen. Grant said playfully to Mr. Stanton, "I am surprised to find you here; I supposed you would be at my headquarters for protection."

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

Among the members who were at the Department with Mr. Stanton after midnight were Generals Farnsworth and Pike, and Samuel Hooper. Gen. Schenck and Norman B. Judd remained with Mr. Stanton until three in the morning, and Gen. Thayer, Senator from Nebraska, passed the night there.

At one o'clock on Saturday morning, Hon. David K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Su-

preme Court of the District of Columbia, visited the War Department.

About four o'clock Saturday morning Mr. Stanton and Senator Thayer conversed themselves on two lounges, to obtain, if possible, a little sleep. Not long after the tramp of soldiers was heard approaching from the direction of the White House, but it proved to be the relief guard. By seven o'clock Gen. Farnsworth, Mr. Judd, of Illinois, and other Congressmen arrived, and Mr. Stanton had quite a levee as he discussed the breakfast which had been sent to him from his house. During the night a number of letters were sent to him from the Capitol, urging him to maintain his position; amongst which was the following characteristic one from Mr. Sumner:

SENATE CHAMBER, 21st Feb. '68.
Stick! Ever sincerely yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

Hon. E. M. Stanton.
[What "stick" could Mr. Sumner have been thinking of? Some stick or other seems to stick in his memory!]

AN APPEAL TO THE COURTS.—It was understood late last evening that a writ of *quo warrant* in order to test the title of Mr. Stanton to the office of Secretary of War, would be applied for to-day, and that process would probably issue at once from one of the courts for the District.

MR. EWING, OF OHIO.—It is expected that the President will to-day nominate to the Senate as Secretary of War, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. From the beginning of the Government no nomination has ever been made by a President under circumstances of such solemn significance.

HARRISBURG, PENN., February 23.—Governor Geary yesterday sent the following:
Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Sen. at Washington, D. C.:
The news to-day has created a profound sensation in Pennsylvania. The spirit of 1861 seems again to pervade the Keystone State. Troops are rapidly tendering their services to sustain the laws. Let Congress stand firm.

JOHN W. GEARY.
The New York Tribune says:
"Mr. Stanton, in obedience to the request of the Senate committee, and in resistance of the attempted usurpation by the President, has determined to remain in possession, and leave Mr. Thomas to his remedy in the courts."

The excitement at Washington had but little influence on the gold market, it closing at New York on Saturday at 143½.

The following are the sections of the Civil Tenure act under which General Thomas has been arrested by order of Judge Cartter:

Section 5. *And he further enacted*, That if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any appointment to or employment in any office, or shall hold or exercise, or attempt to hold or exercise, any such office or employment, he shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof, he shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

Section 6. *And he further enacted*, That every removal, appointment, or employment, made, had, or exercised, contrary to the provisions of this act, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, high misdemeanors, and upon trial and conviction thereof, every person guilty thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

A meeting of Democrats of the Fourth ward of Philadelphia was held in that city yesterday. The number present was one hundred, and seventeen. Resolutions were adopted stating that they represent the sentiments of the people of Philadelphia in supporting President Johnson; and also that they will march to Washington immediately. The meeting adjourned after a pledge from those present to assemble at the Baltimore Railroad depot under arms last evening. Arrangements have been made for other meetings to-day.

The Washington Chronicle of this morning says:
"Gen. Thomas yesterday talked in a rather more pacific tone than he had previously assumed, disclaiming any intention to resort to force in his endeavors to obtain possession of the War Department, and stating that he regards the controversy as entirely a civil one. We learn that he was waited upon on Friday or Saturday by Hon. Robert J. Walker, who stated to him that, as a friend, he felt called upon to remind him that if he proposed to issue any military orders in the capacity of Secretary of War, it would be necessary to issue such orders through Gen. Grant. Gen. Thomas as is said to have replied that it was his intention to observe the law in this respect. He yesterday announced his intention to make another demand upon Mr. Stanton this morning to turn over to him the War Office, but to take no other steps."

The Washington Chronicle after giving "reports"—not at all reliable—as to President Johnson's interviews with Gen. Emory and Col. Wallace commanding the 12th infantry, in relation to the military, says:
"The only encouragement he has met with, so far as we can hear, is from the venerable Secretary of the Navy, who has, we learn, tendered to the President the service of the marines located in this city, of whom there are about four hundred, under the command of General Zella, an officer who, we learn, is in accord with Congress. All things considered, circumstances seem very unfavorable for a resort to force against the Secretary of War, if the President really has entertained such a design."

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the following dispatch was read:
"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 22, 1868.
"The usurpations of Andrew Johnson have created a profound sensation in this State. His last act is the act of a traitor. His treason cannot be checked. The duty of Congress seems plain. The people of Illinois attached to the Union I firmly believe demand his impeachment, and will heartily sustain such action by our Congress. The peace of the country is not to be trifled with by that presumptuous demagogue. We know the national Congress will proceed wisely and cautiously. But let it proceed. Millions of loyal hearts are panting to stand by the stars and stripes. Have no fear. All will be well. Liberty and order will again triumph."
"B. J. COLESEY, Governor."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says:

"No person of ordinary judgment could have supposed that the anomalous condition of things as they existed between the President and Mr. Stanton could long continue. It was intolerable to the Chief Magistrate and seriously detrimental to the public interests. The Senate in forcing Mr. Stanton back into the President's Cabinet never supposed for a moment that there would be any confidential business relations between them. Every one believed Stanton would resign, and thus relieve Mr. Johnson's administration of the embarrassment his presence necessarily created."

After waiting an ample time for this, and finding that Stanton was determined to hold on with the pertinacity of the old man in the story of Simeon the Sinner, the President determined to remove Mr. Stanton absolutely from office and appoint General Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and thus secure a judicial determination of the vexed question, and relieve himself of the insufferable nuisance of Mr. Stanton's presence. The law is unconstitutional under which Stanton professes to hold his position. The President enters not a doubt, as the veto message of the Civil Office Tenure bill was too clear to be questioned. That veto message was written by Mr. Stanton himself, and under his advice it had been sent to the Senate. The President desired to have this point settled by the Supreme Court. This was his purpose and his only purpose, as I am authorized by him to say.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Commercial says:

"The city has not been so excited for years. Events crowd so close upon the heels of those before, that it needs a running pace to keep pace with them. The Republicans seem determined to make history with great rapidity. The arrest of Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, his bailing out, the rumor that the Reconstruction Committee would report a resolution of impeachment, all tended to increase the excitement. The Capitol was thronged by expectant crowds, and both halls of Congress were crowded to their utmost capacity. The adjournment of the Senate threw the dense multitude towards the House of Representatives, the galleries of which were already in a state of suffocation.

When, at a few minutes past 2 o'clock, Thaddeus Stevens rose and made the report from the Reconstruction Committee, there was breathless silence. It will ever be a memorable birthday of the Father of his Country to all who spent their holiday at that place.

The Republican majority in the Senate were never so favorably disposed to resolve themselves into a court for the trial of impeachment as now. It is regretted by many that, in anticipation of such an event, the bill for suspending an impeached President had not been passed. Matters would then run along more smoothly than they are likely to now.

The Republican Senators were in caucus this morning, discussing the situation with as much zeal as if they would not be the judges to try any issue to be joined.

After passing a resolution to take the vote on the adoption of the report of the Reconstruction Committee on Monday next, at 5 P. M., the House adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening. Before that hour the hall was full, and debate continued. There is considerable difference of opinion on the part of Representatives as to the policy of impeachment; but nearly all agree that the question is forced upon them, and that a refusal to pick up the gauntlet would be the death-knell of their party. They will, therefore, probably adopt articles of impeachment. If so, they will also, it is said, immediately arrest the President upon the warrant of the Speaker of the House. They claim that an impeachment operates as a suspension from official functions.

The members of the National Democratic Committee are watching the proceedings with intense interest, although not saying much in public. The White House has many visitors. The President needs a sound disinfecting judgment, so much conflicting advice is thrust upon him.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.—Early on Saturday afternoon considerable excitement existed on Baltimore street, growing out of the proceedings relative to the War Office at Washington. At an early hour in the forenoon the arrest of General Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War, was rumored on the street, and when the rumor was authenticated it caused considerable stir. A thousand rumors gained credence during the afternoon, and those places where news was likely to be had were thronged with anxious inquirers for the latest information. At one time during the afternoon there were indications of an out-break and violence, but the police were in strong force and promptly checked the first demonstration. Yesterday morning the people again gathered, but as nothing of an exciting character had transpired, they soon dispersed.

Gen. Geo. Thomas's Letter.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 22, 1868.
Hon. B. F. Wade, President of the Senate.
The morning papers of Louisville announce officially that my name was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation as brevet lieutenant general and brevet general. For the battle of Nashville I was appointed a major general, United States army. My services since the war do not merit so high a compliment, and it is now too late to be regarded as a compliment if conferred for service during the war. I therefore earnestly request that the Senate will not confirm the nomination.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The County Committee is requested to meet at BRENTSVILLE, the first day of March Court. It is important to have a full meeting.

COMMITTEE:
1st District—E. Nelson, Dr. M. A. Weston.
2d " B. Wagner, Dr. M. A. Ish.
3d " F. A. Weedon, Wm. A. Bryant.
4th " Col. E. Berkley, Capt. J. Herrick.
B. BRAWNER,
County Superintendent.

P. RICK LAYING.

THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF UNION NO. 1, OF VIRGINIA, at Alexandria, are prepared to make contracts for, and execute all kinds of brickwork in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. STANTON, President.
JAS. JAVINS, Vice President.
WM. BUELL, Secretary.
GEORGE PHILLIPS, or
GEORGE RICHARDS.

FOR RENT.—A three-story BRICK HOUSE, for sale or occupancy. No. 206, King street.

FOR RENT.—A three-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, S. Washington street, near the corner of Duke. E. J. LLOYD, No. 134, Queen st. feb 24—1f

LABRADOR HERRING.—10 bbls more of those prime Labrador Herring, received this day and for sale by
AVERY & DAVIDSON,
226, King st., cor. Alfred.

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226, King st., cor. Alfred.

LABRADOR HERRING.—10 bbls more of those prime Labrador Herring, received this day and for sale by
AVERY & DAVIDSON,
226, King st., cor. Alfred.

LABRADOR HERRING.—10 bbls more of those prime Labrador Herring, received this day and for sale by
AVERY & DAVIDSON,
226, King st., cor. Alfred.

RAILROAD LINES.

WASHINGTON, ALEXA. & GEORGETOWN R. R.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JAN. 21st, 1868, and until further notice, Local Passenger Trains will run between WASHINGTON, ALEXA. & GEORGETOWN R. R. as follows:
LEAVE WASHINGTON, from the corner of St. Asaph and King sts., at 6:00, 8:00 and 10:00 a. m., and 1:00, 3:00 and 5:10 p. m., and from corner of Duke and Henry streets, at 7:30 p. m.
LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Maryland Avenue Depot, at 7:00, 9:00 and 11:00 a. m., and 4:00, 6:00 and 8:30 p. m.

THROUGH MAIL TRAINS.
LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Maryland Avenue Depot, at 6:05 a. m.

O. A. STEVENS, Gen. Supt.
W. J. PHELPS, Gen. Manager. [Ja 20-1f

ORANGE, ALEXANDRIA AND MANASSAS R. R.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1868, one daily passenger train will run